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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

It's a Nisei cynic who says spring is the time when a young man's thoughts lightly turn to what the girls have been thinking of all winter

Vol. VII, No. 21. | 10c per copy | KASLO, B. C. | 40c per month | Saturday, April 22, 1944.

Satisfactory Resettlement Dominion's Job Says CCF

New Pact Admits Certain Chinese for Limited Stay

OTTAWA.—Canada has prepared a draft treaty with China to "supersede the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 against which so many protests have been made," Prime Minister King told the House of Commons this week.

"The draft treaty provides for the admission to either country on renewable permits for temporary residence of nationals of the other country belonging to approved categories (merchants, doctors, ministers of the Gospel, etc.) Mr. King said.

"The treaty is entirely mutual and reciprocal and will, we hope, meet Chinese susceptibilities without causing opposition in any part of Canada."

Mr. King announced the draft treaty after referring to an agreement formally concluded between the two countries under which Canada will give up extra-territorial rights in China.

TREATY OF COMMERCE

This agreement provides that not later than six months after the end of the war the two governments will enter into a "comprehensive modern treaty of friendship, commerce, navigation and consular rights."

The draft of the new treaty to replace the 1923 Chinese Immigration Act will be presented to Parliament for implementation.

It has no parallel in any other country, although the United States met the same problem by admitting a small number of Chinese as permanent immigrants under the American quota system following the recent appeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Canada's 1923 act was also an exclusion amendment, limiting the entry into Canada of people of Chinese origin to members of the Diplomatic Corps and their staffs, to children born in Canada of Chinese race or descent, who left Canada for educational or other purposes, to qualified merchants and to students coming to Canada to attend university.

Relinquishment of extra-territorial rights did not affect existing rights of Canadian nationals with respect to real property in China, Mr. King said.

New Veterans Ministry To Handle Land Measures

OTTAWA — The House of Commons has opened discussion of a resolution covering a bill to set up a Federal Department of Veterans' Affairs to replace in part the Pensions and National Health Department and assume management of matters relating to the care, treatment, training or re-establishment of members or former members of the forces.

Pensions Minister Mackenzie said the new measure would embrace previous land settlement measures for soldiers.

Kenora Native Son Accepted by RCAF

KENORA, Ont. — Hiro Oshiro, youthful native son of Kenora, has been accepted for enlistment with the R. C. A. F., the Canadian Press reported this week. His parents are pioneer Japanese residents of the city, and he has an elder brother, James, now serving overseas in active service. Previous to enlisting in the air force—one of very few Nisei Canadians to qualify—he was employed in a local garage.

'Pressure Groups' Pushed Removal

MONTREAL, P. Q. — The continuance of the Japanese problem in America long after the present struggle is over, was foreseen by Dr. F. LaViolette, assistant professor of sociology at McGill University at a recent address to a meeting of the History Association of Montreal in the Royal Victoria College.

He said that Japanese Canadians would never be able to return to the Pacific Coast to take up their former occupations and consequently, many of them would be supported on government relief, according to the Montreal Gazette.

Formerly serving in official capacity in the U. S. relocation centre for Japanese, Dr. LaViolette described the various types of leave or relocation policies of the U. S. centres. "Seasonal leaves" enabled them to return to the centres after a short period of earning money and easing the labor shortage on canning and packing industries, the "indefinite leave" is issued to the relocee who will take up permanent residence in a city in the United States. Railroad tickets, $100 and $50 allowance for each extra member of the family is alloted when a family leaves on "indefinite leave".

The extreme alarm in which the Japanese were viewed after Pearl Harbor in both Canada and the United States were unfounded, he said for "suspicions of sabotage in the part of the Japanese have been proven false."

"There is no doubt that various pressure groups here, and in the country to the south, were prominent factors in the evacuation of the Japanese from their profitable industries."

Convention Endorses 1943 Platform Urging Non-prejudiced, Just Policy

VANCOUVER, B.C.—In reaffirming its "1943 policy on the Japanese question" the B. C. section of the CCF, in convention here last week, again placed itself on record as favoring a just solution to the question, through the satisfactory resettlement of evacuee families across the country to be carried out as a direct responsibility of the Federal Government.

Reaffirmation of its 1943 stand was taken after "a brief but spirited discussion, in which many shades of opinion were reflected," the Vancouver Province reported.

(For details of the re-endorsed 1943 policy, please turn to page 7).

"A dozen resolutions, sponsored by clubs in every part of the province, were on the agenda, directly or indirectly concerned with the question of what to do with the Japanese. Most of them hedged, suggesting a plebiscite of British Columbians before any decision is reached," the Province said.

"Resolutions committee had prepared a blanket amendment to substitute for all these. This proposed the continuation of last year's policy, expressed in a resolution which recognized the Japanese problem as a matter for international settlement, after the war, a matter which only the Dominion Government could handle.

(In contrast, recently quarterly executive meetings of B. C. Liberal and Progressive Conservative Associations have indicated that these political leaders are in favor of adopting extreme racial measures against both aliens and Canadian citizens of Japanese descent).

"The amendment also puts British Columbians on record as opposed to any arrangement that would permit the use of enemy aliens in industry in competition with Canadian citizens."

SOCIALISTS AGAINST PREJUDICE

Angus MacInnis, Vancouver M.P., who opened the convention with an address in which he criticized other B. C. polical parties "for stirring up hatred of racial minorities," took a strong stand in the discussion against "Socialists indulging in racial prejudice."

Sub-amendments voiced by delegates on the repatriation of disloyal evacuees or the return of Japanese persons to the coast before the war is over were termed "pussy-footing" by the CCF leader, the Province said.

"He felt that every resident of Canada should be given his just deserts, irrespective of his racial origin. There should be no distinction between one class of enemy alien and another.

"CCF policy should treat Japanese and German and Italian and other technically enemy aliens as a general problem and lay down fair and just treatment for all," said Mr. MacInnis. He urged the convention to maintain its 1943 policy.

* * *

In an address earlier last week to the South Hill CCF Club Mr. MacInnis also touched upon the Japanese question.

He suggested that a program should be adopted not to eliminate all Japanese from Canadian life, but rather to ascertain how many supported the Canadian way of life.

Ickes Lashes Out at U.S. Race Baiters

SAN FRANCISCO — Secretary of Interior, Harold L. Ickes Thursday sharply denounced "professional race mongers" who oppose the release of loyal Japanese Americans from relocation camps and said Americans who oppose decent treatment for "these citizens and loyal aliens . . . don't believe in the Constitution of the United States," reports the Pacific Citizen.

The United Press quoted Ickes as promising that the War Relocation Authority, the agency in charge of the wartime resettlement of Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast, would not "under my jurisdiction . . . be stampeded into undemocratic, bestial, inhuman action and will not be converted into an instrument of revenge or racial warfare."

The War Relocation Authority was recently transferred to the Department of Interior by President Roosevelt.

Appealing particularly to the people of California, Oregon and Washington, Ickes was quoted by the United Press as urging tolerance and understading for the problems of Japanese Americans.

He said that it would be "intolerable" that merely because they lived on the west coast before the war "they must be wards of the government one moment longer than the necessities of war require."

CHATHAM AGREES TO EVACUEE LABOR

CHATHAM, Ont.—An amicable understanding has been arrived at between city council officials and agricultural interest over the farm labor shortage, according to the Chatham Daily News.

Agreement has been reached on the possible employment of prisoners-of-war as well as of any Japanese evacuees who may be willing to locate in the Southern Ontario farm district to aid in farm production.

City council, however, "reiterated its former stand that if Japanese Canadians were brought into the district, assurance must be given they would be removed when their services were no longer required," the Daily News said.

VERNON, B. C. — Ratepayers of Lumby School District near Vernon voted 26-12 in favor of a motion against admitting Japanese evacuee children to the local school, reports the Canadian Press. The issue was raised when a family moved into the district from Lillooet.

DAILY PROVINCE EDITORIAL:

Socialist Party Has Political Courage

VANCOUVER, B. C—Warm credit was accorded to the CCF by the Vancouver Province editorially for its courage in reaffirming its 1943 stand on the Japanese question, despite the fear voiced by some delegates that it might have adverse political effects. Said the Province:

The C.C.F., at its provincial convention just concluded here, has reaffirmed the position of the party upon the question of the Japanese domiciled in Canada.

It has done so after prolonged discussion which gave evidence of considerable heart-burning among members of the party who think that the official party attitude runs counter to popular feeling and is likely to endanger the chances of the party at election time.

The C.C.F. official position about the Japanese in Canada is that they are a problem for international settlement after the war, a settlement in which only Parliament and the Dominion Government can have jurisdiction to speak for Canada.

And that is to say that the C.C.F., speaking as a party, is still against the demand, very commonly our Japanese shall all be shipped back to Japan when the war is over.

It is not fair for anybody, in the C.C.F. or out, to go behind the party record in this matter and it is no more than fair to concede that, in this question, the C.C.F. has shown courage, good principle and good sense.

If the C.C.F. is determined to stand by what it believes to be the right thing in this issue, no matter what the consequences may be in the polling booths, then the party deserves credit for its stand.

For whatever the popular sentiment of the moment may favor, there can be no doubt that the practical politics of our own peculiar Japanese question is that it can not be settled here in British Columbia. It can not be settled practically even by the Canadian people themselves, without reference to the overall international problems involved.

As for any solution as compulsory repatriation, for instance, Canada could hardly do that unless it were also done by the United States (whose own Japanese problem is very like our own), and there is hardly any likelihood that the United States will attempt any such solution.

● NEWS REEL

1943 Beets Get $10 Ton

RAYMOND, Alta.—Beet growers are receiving another payment on 1943 deliveries, the present payment by Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., being $225,000 representing 75 cents a ton. The initial payment was $7.50 a ton, the first subsequent payment made in January 25 cents a ton, and now the 75 cents a ton makes a total to date of $8.50 a ton and it looks as though the full settlement for 1943 beets will reach the $10 mark. The full payment for 1942 beets was $8.53 a ton.

Editorial Makes Headlines

KASLO, B. C.—Nation-wide circulation has been given to an editorial from The New Canadian of April 15 by a dispatch sent out from Vancouver by the Canadian Press.

The editorial headed "Misrepresentation in B. C." said that an entirely false impression of British Columbia sentiment regarding the Japanese has been given by haranguing anti-Japanese "patriots" in the Province, and cited results of a recent Gallup poll which showed that only four persons out of 10 were in favor of deporting Canadian citizens of Japanese origin.

Sandon Mine Mill Razed

SANDON, B.C.—The mill at Reco Mountain Base Metal Mines, at Cody, one and a half miles east of Sandon, East Kootenays, was destroyed by fire Sunday with stated loss of $40,000.

Formerly the Noble Five silver-lead-zinc operation, the mine was being operated with funds provided by Gold Frontier Mine Ltd., Toronto. Production had been resumed by the mill, with considerable development and research work completed. Concentrates had been shipped to United States.

NO OBJECTION TO USE OF CAMERAS

KASLO, B. C.—Official announcements posted here this week said that there were no objections to the use of cameras by evacuee residents of the interior towns for the ordinary purposes of snapshots.

They may not, however, be taken into any protected area, since this is contrary to Defence of Canada regulations.

Waiving of an earlier order of the B. C. Security Commission banning the use of cameras in the towns was understood by the announcement, the only restrictions upon their use by Japanese evacuees now being provided under the Defence of Canada regulations.

We'd Have Whistled at the Brown Suit, Pink Shirt and Striped Tie!

(The Vancouver Sun's "Ottawa Bureau" is a keenly alert organization, accurately reporting on all important political developments in the nation's capital for west coast readers. Just how sharp the Sun's reporters are is indicated in the following significant "scoop" from the west coast paper's front page. Kenny, no doubt, will blink behind his glasses at the publicity his pink shirt received.)

A dark little man, wearing thick glasses, a brown suit, pink shirt and striped tie came to the Parliament Building today.

Politely he asked if he might see through the buildings, and an obliging guard gave him the visitors' list to sign and took him off on a sightseeing tour.

An officer of the House police glanced at the signature and whistled. "Kenny Oyama" he read, and wondered if he should call the RCMP.

The Sun found Mr. Oyama and his guide in the Commons chamber.

He turned out to be a Canadian-born Japanese, now living in the Japanese colony at New Denver, B. C.

He ran a little dress factory in Vancouver and moved it to New Denver, where his seven employees and himself carry on as far as their quota of dress materials permit.

He was on his way to [illegible] in connection with his dress business.

He carried a travel permit from the RCMP to travel.

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P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

The C.C.F. Stand

The action of the British Columbia section of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in re-endorsing its 1943 declaration on the "Japanese question" in Canada is certainly one that speaks for itself.

The CCF's 1943 declaration itself puts the question in broad terms, affirming its belief that it is but a "part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and that it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter."

Concretely the party endorses the dispersal and resettlement program with government aid, a Canadian education for Japanese children, and an acceptance by the Federal Government of the responsibility to effect a satisfactory resettlement.

Perhaps little need be said upon how far-reaching this positive encouragement from a major Canadian political party may be to those of us of Japanese origin, who, despite our many setbacks, are still trying to be good Canadians in every sense of the word. Some further encouragement may be seen in the fact that although spokesmen from the old-line parties in the Province have vociferously demanded a fascist-like treatment of Oriental minorities, the political fortunes of the CCF have not been seriously affected by their opposite stand in refusing to compromise on fair treatment for all Canadians.

One might even go so far as to hope that the new life reportedly being infused into the Progressive Conservative ranks by the establishment of the "Bracken Club" with its emphasis upon the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, may induce a modification if not a radical change in the race-baiting rantings of some of its old guard reactionaries.

'Put Victory First'

When Angus MacInnis, the militant and uncompromising socialist member of Parliament from Vancouver urges that every person in Canada be treated according to his just deserts, irrespective of his racial ancestry, he is not advocating merely a policy to be applied to Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast.

He is affirming a political and economic philosophy for the entire nation, substantially in accord with those ideas and traditions upon which we base what we call a democratic way of life—upholding personal liberty and freedom, the opportunity to develop ones own talents and resources, security from want and privation, and a mutual tolerance for differences in ones neighbours.

But Mr. MacInnis is not calling for the concrete realization of these principles as nothing but a voice in the wilderness. On the contrary, those ideas though rarely put into practise with any sort of perfection, as our own experience readily testifies, are nevertheless the essential and recognized moral framework upon which Canadian society is based. And every effort to improve actual conditions in the country aims in some way toward the more perfect realization of these principles.

But today the great need is to preserve these ideas, first against the attack of fascist ideology and arms from abroad, second from the equally vicious attack at home. And those of us who, because of racial differences, have been the victims of such attack at home, surely should have learned thereby the overwhelming importance for us to be conscious fighters against the attack from abroad.

True it is not given to us to shoulder arms in that fight. But even more, perhaps, than the average Canadian we have a stake in the war that demands that we too share in the struggle and "put victory first." If we do so, if we fulfill our obligations as Canadians both to ourselves and to those friends who battle for us, we may demand without fear that we be treated "according to our just deserts." For these, we know, will then spell for us a happier post-war future.

Birth Rate Falling

The Victoria Colonist has reported some interesting figures "obtained at the Legislative Buildings," in regard to comparative birth rates for the Caucasian and Japanese populations of British Columbia.

The figures reveal that in 1941 a total of 521 babies were born to parents of Japanese origin, a figure which worked out to a crude birth rate of 23.6 per thousand population. In the same year the birth rate for those of Caucasian stock, according to the Colonist, was 18.4 per thousand.

In the year 1943, however, some significant changes had been recorded. A total of only 342 births among the Japanese group were registered, and the crude rate had dropped to 21.2 per thousand population, in spite of the movement of large numbers of Japanese Canadians away from the Pacific province.

As against this drop, the "white" birth rate had gone up to 22.0 thus exceeding by a definite margin the rate of the "Japanese" group.

Official figures on births and deaths, of course, will not be known until the Bureau of Vital Statistics issues its annual report. But the "Colonist" report serves to indicate that predictions made long ago by unbiased students are certainly coming true.

In the old days—and not so old at that—of anti-Japanese agitation, it was popular to paint in the most lurid colors the terrible impending situation likely to develop within these two decades, when 25,000 people reproduced themselves so quickly as to be able to take over complete control of the province. Even when confronted by the figures, the "Colonist" is unable to tear itself away from that typical British Columbia fixation, for it still prefaces its story by a headline to the effect that "Japanese births in B. C. exceed white birth rate."

Actually, the scientific fact readily admitted by anyone not grinding an axe was that because of its favorable biological composition the Japanese immigrant group was naturally productive, but that the passing of time would bring about a marked decrease in the number of births. That is the situation steadily developing for the past several years, and the chances are that in the not very distant future the birth rate for the Japanese group will be stabilized at about the same level as that for the Caucasian population.

As usual in Canada's political turning-points, Quebec's choice will vitally affect our future development. If Quebec stays Liberal, the present Government will have another chance. There are signs that the anti-Government feeling may express itself less against Mr. King, whose subservience to London and Washington may be understood, than against Mr. Godbout, whose subservience to Ottawa is not so easily forgiven. If Quebec swings to the Bloc, we are all in for a merry battle of groups which will temporarily turn our attention from the realities of economics to the myths of race. If Quebec votes Duplessis and Union Nationale, then Mr. Bracken may step into Mr. King's shoes as a leader who tries to make his party a loose alliance of dominant English-French groups held together by political necessity rather than political philosophy. And if Quebec turns to the CCF, then the great national adventure is on. —The Canadian Forum

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"It is true," said J. W. Edwards, Kingston, "that I referred to the press gallery reporters as immature and to the condition of their grey matter as half-baked, but I protest most strongly against being accused of saying that they were half paid. I made no reference whatever to their pay but whatever the amount may be it would, in my opinion, be excessive."

One that Mitchell Hepburn tells on himself is about his visit to a south Elgin farm after his 1934 victory at the polls. Many Grits had gathered to cheer his speech. As there was no platform he mounted an empty manure spreader.

"First time I've been on a Tory platform," said Mitch. But as the Grits were killing themselves laughing at this quip a voice from the rear called out: "There her [illegible] high, Mitch—she's got the biggest load on now she'll ever have."

—"[illegible]" in Maclean's Magazine.

Race Equality and Labor Movement

("Racism Divides Workers" by Betty Massey, published in the C.C.F. News.)

With the spread of war, the color-scheme of the world has become more out of harmony than it has ever been, and in spite of Atlantic charters and eloquent talk of world freedom, racial intolerance is not lessening. The culture and variety of civilization that could be contributed by each, regardless of color or creed, are ignored more than ever before.

In Canada, the United States, the Near East, indeed the world over, communal antagonisms and race riots are obstructing beyond measure the principles of common justice, and delaying, who knows how long, the time when they may be applied to all men.

It has always been the policy of rulership to divide sects and races against each other, thus controlling the lives and destinies of all.

Today there is more need for the common people of all races to realize the seriousness of the situation than at any other period.

The master classes know that the doctrine of race superiority is a myth, yet it is deliberately fostered to serve their own ends. Nevertheless it is realized that the ruling classes of one country have more fellow feeling for the people status in another country than they have for the common people of their own.

DIVISION IN PEOPLE

With the growth of the capitalist system, the dividing lines between the people of the world have become just as strong horizontally as vertically. That is to say, more strongly than national boundaries, and regardless of racial origin all the peoples of the planet are herded into a gigantic pyramid, with vested interests camped on top.

In the defense of power and profit, racism does not divide capital, but the common people of the world are kept divided by artificial antagonism, by political boundaries and by vicious propaganda. And so, the average citizen of the world finds himself in the middle of a social checkerboard, on which the movements are dictated by vested interests, and his own little square is bounded above and below by class demarcation, and on each side by geographical boundary lines.

There is no scientific basis for the idea that certain races are inherently superior to others. It is well known to science that intelligence and artistic ability are not inherited. Nor are acquired characteristics passed on to a new generation.

If the concept of the brotherhood of man means anything, it is imperative that the labor movement take the lead in teaching and practicing the principles of race equality. For the brotherhood of man will mean nothing unless the workers choose to make it a positive force, that is, to make a moral concept an agent in human affairs—for all action is the result of thought.

MUST PROVE EQUALITY

In their struggle for freedom, the working classes of all nations must seek to prove that all men are equal in their right to a fruitful life and in the common enjoyment of skillful creation.

The main factor employed in building society, even under capitalism, is collective effort. None of the institutions enjoyed today would be possible without a joint effort on the part of all kinds and types of human beings.

Why is it then, that having reached a certain stage, men appear reluctant to take the final steps to crown the efforts of milleniums? It is proven in all the kingdoms of life that variety makes for strength and quality, and yet those who are the "roof and crown of things", with all their proud "civilization", are behaving contrary to evolution and social law.

The mission and function of the labor movement is to condemn in no uncertain terms the prejudice and hatred of one man for another because of the "accident" of birth.

That which befalls any man on earth, befalls all men, because all are a part of humanity, and therefore, as John Donne so well expressed it, "Do not send to know for whom the bells tolls; it tolls for thee."

Ramblin' .. south of the border

DAVID DONATES . . . .

Little David Sakura, age 5, of Hunt, Idaho wants his daddy to come home at the earliest possible date. Little David, whose father is T-Sgt. Chester T. Sakura now in training at Ft. Benning, Ga., Officer's Candidate School, appeared at school one day clutching in his small fist his worldly possession of $1.10 which was the accumulation of small gifts given him on his recent birthday.

"Maybe this w... help bring my daddy home," he said to his teacher as he donated his all to the Junior Red Cross.

PINEAPPLE PIN-UP . . . .

Flaunting a great disregard for pin up girls, says the Pacific Citizen, the Japanese American soldiers with the Fifth Army have a new kind of pin up—labels of pineapple cans. Recently, while out on the front, the Hawaiian Niseis had for the first time in months canned pineapples. Evidently it brought back nostalgic memories of home, for after the pineapple feast, the soldiers took the labels from the cans and pinned them up.

AMBITION REALIZED. . . . .

A story of a girl, a girl whose ambition was realized, received wide publicity in the Nisei American press. She is Yuriko Amemiya who participated for the first time in a public dance recital with the famous Martha Graham dance company in New York, and thereby achieved a goal which she had set for herself when she left the Gila Relocation centre for the city.

The recital featured the performance of Miss Amemiya and thirteen other dancers in a documentary dance entitled "American Document."

Now, greater heights are sought by the ambitious dancer. She hopes to attend the famous dance school at Bennington College in Vermont on a scholarship during the summer and in the fall make her first solo recital in New York.

An accomplished seamstress as well as dancer, Miss Amemiya worked during the day in a Manhattan dress shop and studied dancing at night, until she was awarded the full time scholarship.

VISIT TO WHITE HOUSE . . . .

Capt. Jack Mizuha, of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion composed mainly of Hawaiian Niseis, will have something to tell his grandchildren when he gets on in his years.

The veteran of the present war received a personal invitation from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and visited the White House to pay a social call on the first lady on April 6.

Capt. Mizuha who is an ex-policeman from Hawaii received the invitation while recuperating in the hospital from wounds received in the Italian campaign.

HOOP STAR . . . .

Another Nisei American who made good in the field of sports is Wat. Misaka, University of Utah's star basketball player on the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship team.

The five feet eight flash was an outstanding performer on the court of the world famous Madison Square Gardens in New York. His brilliant defensive play led the Associated Press to choose him as the "best defensive player on the floor."

Pen Pal Sought

From the relocation centre at McGehee, Arkansas comes a request from a Nisei girl for a pen pal in Canada. Five feet tall, athletically inclined and a lover of swing music, 21 year old [illegible] would like to correspond with anyone (male or female) between the ages of 19 and 25. Anyone wishing to contact [illegible] write [illegible], Relocation Centre, McGehee, Arkansas.

WE'RE ALL IN IT TOGETHER

This is a war that must be fought not only on the battle fronts, but here at home as well. This is OUR war . . . there's a part in it for each of us.

The men and women in uniform are fighting for a big idea . . . for FREEDOM! Not only freedom for themselves, but for each one of us here in Canada. Can we just sit back and let them fight our battle FOR us? No, our job is to help make sure they get all the ships and the food and the ammunition they need. Our job is to help make THEIR job a little easier, get it done a little sooner!

It is not a question of 'how' you can help, but 'how much'! How much can YOU sacrifice, and save, and lend . . . to buy ALL the bonds you can. And EVERY bond you buy will help!

We're all in it together. Together we will win. HOW SOON DEPENDS ON EACH ONE OF US!

This then is our duty . . .

PUT VICTORY FIRST

BUY VICTORY BONDS

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

復活祭奉[illegible]会

グリンウッドで[illegible]

[illegible]

人事消息

■出生 カズヱーの[illegible]東氏夫人に四月十三日女児分娩、孫幸と命名

■結婚 グリンウッドの[illegible]

■死亡 ローズベリーの由本卯太郎氏(七八)は[illegible]病のためニューデンヴァーのスローカン病院にて四月十三日死去十七日[illegible]ローズベリーに於て告別式を執行。同氏は元ヘネー[illegible]で農業を営んでゐた人

■[illegible]ニューデンヴァーのサナトリアム患者への寄附中「カズヱー[illegible]会」よりとあつたのは交友会[illegible]より[illegible]

●本紙援助を感謝

プリンストン第一キャンプの[illegible]氏より[illegible]記念としてニューカナディアン援助の寄附金を頂いたことに対し紙上を以て深謝いたします

ニューカナディアン

日系人を排除するに非ずして 満足に再定住させる事を主張する決議

ビーシー州のシーシーエフ大會が「日本人問題」解決案を再確認

（晩香坡發）先週當市で開催されたビーシー州のシーシーエフ第十二回大會は「日本人問題に關する一九四三年大會の決議」を再確認し、聯邦政府が直接の責任を以て移動日本人をカナダ各地に滿足に再定住させることによつて問題を適正に解決することに贊成することを決議した。一九四三年大會の決議案は次の通り。

（一）日本人問題はカナダに於ける有らゆる少數民族の一部分をなすものであつて夫れはアトランチツク・チヤーターに於て樹立された社會正義の線に添つて解決されなければならぬものである。

（二）此の解決は、有らゆる人種的差別の根源をなしてゐるところのカナダの經濟的不安定を除去する事によつてのみ持ち來たし得るものである。

（三）日本人送還などいふが如きことは問題を實際的に解決し得るものではない。而も問題に關してはカナダは單獨に行動し得べきものでなく、少數民族に係る問題總ては平和會議に於てアトランチツク・チヤーターの精神に基き解決さるべきものである。

（四）移動日本人が家族と共に再定住出來る條件の下に彼等を生產的仕事につけ勞働標準を維持すべく標準賃金を支拂ひ、忠誠なる者を入隊させてゐる米國のやり方に注意すべきである。

（五）ビーシー州に於て日本人が保持してゐる投資をカナダの他の部分に移す方法を講ぜよ。

（六）日系兒童の教育は有資格のカナダ人教師によつてカナダの標準教育を與へるべきである。

（七）日本人をカナダ各地に滿足に再定住させる責任を聯邦政府で直ちにとれ。

右の一九四三年度大會の決議を再確認するに就ては色々と論議が行はれ、右に關連して多くの決議も提出され「問題決定に先立つて州民の一般投票に問ふ」ことも提議した分もあつたが決議委員會ではこれ等の決議を一括して修正し昨年度の大會決議再確認を進言したのであつた。

大會開催に當つて演說したアンガス・マキニス代議士は、ビーシー州の他の政黨が「少數民族に對する民職を掻き立ててゐる」ことを極力非難し、カナダに在住する有らゆる人には人種の如何を問はず彼の功績に從つて適正なる取扱ひを與へらるべきであり、エネミー・エリエンに關しても一國の者と他國の者を差別すべきではない。シーシーエフの政策は、日本人、ドイツ人、イタリー人其他形式上でエネミー・エリエンとなつてゐる者を區別せずに總てに對して公正なる取扱ひを與へるといふものでなければならぬと強調し、昨年度大會決定の政策を保持することを主張したのである。之より先きマキニス代議士は晩市內サウス・ヒルのシーシーエフ・クラブに於ける演說でも日本人問題に言及して次の如く述べた。

日本人問題に對するプログラムはカナダの生活から全日本人を除去して了ふといふやり方ではなくして寧ろそれだけの者がカナダの生活方式を支持してゐるかを確めるといふことでなければならぬ。キリストはスコツトランド人のためと同じく、日本人のためにも死んだのであるのだ。

（ビーシー州の自由、保守進步兩黨政黨では右のシーシーエフの態度とは凡そ正反對なる日本人排除の決議を繰返してゐる）

一トン十弗

昨年度のビーツ値段

（レイモンド發）一九四三年のシユガービーツに對して砂糖會社では更に一トンにつき七十五仙づゝ（此の額廿二萬五千弗）を耕作者に支拂つてゐる。第一回の支拂は一トンにつき七弗五十仙で去る一月に廿五仙拂ひ今又七十五仙宛拂つてゐるので、都合八弗五十仙、更に支拂ひがある筈なので一九四三年のビーツ値段は合計して一トン十弗に達するだらうと見られてゐる。一九四二年度分は九弗五十三仙であつた。

タシメで試驗的に採用中

結果がよければ九月の新學期から 手工科はインテリア各學校に實施

（カズロー發）クートネーレーキスノーの父兄教師會では先週會[illegible]を開催、[illegible]のへイ校に就學してゐる[illegible]をも會議に加へることになつたことの[illegible]それに伴ふ會則修[illegible]を行ひ、來る五月六日（日曜）[illegible]に於て開催される事になつてゐる各インテリアタウン父兄教師會の[illegible]に關して[illegible]、之を[illegible]を繰り續いて急議[illegible]よりの[illegible]報告や教育方針並にそれが如何に具體化されて實行されてゐるか等の說明を、夫れに對して父母側として何ういふ風に協力して貰ひたいかに就ての希望があり色々と話し合つた。尙藤田校長は近く東行することになりイースター休み後からは山崎ユキ子孃が後任校長として就任、グレード一の教師には山崎マーサ孃が就任することになつたが、新舊校長の挨拶や父母側より教職員の努力に對する感謝の辭も述べられた。

カズロー校

各種の科外講座で生徒の勉強を援助

以下は藤田校長から行はれたクートネーレーキ・スクールの學事報告の大体であるが、教育方針等に就ての說明は追て發表する――現在兒童數は百八十五名で八級・教師八名と校長が授業を擔當してゐるのであるが過般授業を父母達に公開した際には百名以上の參觀者があり非常なる熱心さを示されたことは有難いことであつた。グレード七と八には特別科として男子には手工、女子には家政を設けてゐる（手工科の教師はニュー・カナディアンの池野顧次君が奉仕的に務めてくれてゐる）。此の手工と家事に就てはコミッション當局に於て現在タシメの學校に於て試驗的に採用してゐるのであるが其結果如何によつては九月の新學期からはインテリアタウン一般の學校にも實施される筈で、カズローでは自發的に假に設けてゐるのであるが材料に就ては父兄教師會の援助と生徒のクラブ活動出金で今のところまかなつてゐるのである。其他の科外講座としては次の如きものが設けられてゐる。

△ドラマチック・クラブ（岡田未教師擔當）劇や演說の練習をする。

△グリー・クラブ（山崎教師擔當）音樂の練習をする。

△フレンチ・クラブ（信夫教師擔當）フランス語の練習をする。

△ポスター・クラブ（眞次教師擔當）ショーカードやポスターを書く練習をする。

△應急手當クラブ（クリニックの山崎看護婦擔當）これに參加してゐる者には何れ試驗を行ひ合格者にはファースト・エード・サーチフィケート（免狀）を與給することになつてゐる。

空軍に徵集

日系第二世 オンタリオ州生れの

（オンタリオ州ケノラ發）當地生れの日系二世大城弘君はカナダ空軍に徵集された。同君の兄はカナダ軍砲兵隊に加はつてイタリー戰線に出征中である。父母はケノラのパイオニアの一人である。

支那人移民入國禁止法廢止の準備

（オタワ發）キング首相は、カナダが支那に於ける治外法權を正式に取消したことを發表したのに引續いて「一九二三年の支那人移民入國禁止法を廢止する」條約起草を準備中であることをも發表した。○

（晩香坡發）ビーシー大學生の支那人ローイ・モー（二三）君は國際木材勞働者組合から支那人木材勞働者のための特別ビズネス・エゼントに任命された旨國際組合のモーガン氏から發表された。

寫眞器使用許さる

インテリア居住地でも

（カズロー發）インテリアタウンに居住する日本人が寫眞器を使用して普通のスナップショットをしても差支ないとの旨示が發表されたが、但し防禦地帶での撮影はカナダ國防法により禁止されてゐる。

昨年中の出生數三四二名

ビーシーの日本人出生率は白人よりも下る

（ヴイクトリア發）ビーシー州政府から傳へた統計によると一九四三年中に出生を登錄した日系人は三百四十二名で出生率は大體人口一千人につき二一・三である。白人側の出生率は人口一千につき二三・〇なので、一と頃白人よりも高かつた日本人の出生率は低下傾向を辿りつゝあるといふことが判る。

漸次工場地になる

晩市の日本人元居住地

（晩香坡發）市內クラーク街端のシーピー線上にスパートラックを設けたいといふリアビーー商會よりの要請を條件付で承認した晩市會に於てコーネツト市長は、市內の日本人が元居住してゐた區域は漸次工場地域となるだらうと語つた。

戰勝公債募集用意

（カズロー發）今度のヴィクトリーボンド募集に關してカズローではエアリツプト氏を委員長に市書記のガードナー氏を幹事に擧げたがセールスマンは是まで通りヤ[illegible]オード氏であり、日本人側の協力をも求めてゐる。

ヴァーノン日本人の赤十字援助

（ヴァーノン發）ヴァーノン地方に於ける赤十字の基金募集運動には日本人側も大々的に援助した結果大成功をおさめて[illegible]二萬一千九百餘弗を集める事が出來たがヴァーノンの日本人だけでも四百四十五弗を寄附した。其他[illegible]、[illegible]ドストリームの日本人も夫々寄附した。

ハミルトンの二世 就働者稱揚さる

（ハミルトン發）ハミルトンのマウンテン・サナトリアムには四十二名の日系二世が就働してゐるが彼等の働きぶりは當局から大に稱讃されてゐる。トロントのサナトリアムなどは勞働者不足の爲め病棟を[illegible]するのやむなきに至つてゐるのである。

御禮

過去二ヶ年間に亘り一方ならぬ[illegible]
[illegible]

四月　八日
家川　[illegible]本　[illegible]三
[illegible]

[illegible]
ニューデンヴァー
[illegible]

夫 卯太郎儀[illegible]病のためニューデンヴァー[illegible]
[illegible]
昭和十九年四月十八日
[illegible]

ニューカナディアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カスロー
編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（購讀料　一部十仙　一月四十仙　前金六ヶ月二弗　一ヶ年四弗）

（社説）カナダ人としての責務

適正なる取扱を要求するために

極めて温厚なる紳士でありながら、其の反戰論的であり彼の[illegible]する社會主義的正義觀は寸分といへども曲げることをしない晩香坡選出のアンガス・マキニス代議士は、カナダに居る有らゆる人々は彼の指示に從つて、人種の如何を問はず公正に取扱はれなければならぬと主張してゐるが、同氏は其の政策を、何も太平洋沿岸から移動した日系人のみに適用すべきであると言つてゐるのではない。

同氏の斯うした叫びは、吾々がデモクラチックな生活方式だと呼んでゐるところのもの一基礎をなしてゐるべき筈の、カナダの政治的、經濟的哲學を是認してのことであるが、之こそは、個人的な自由を保持し、各人の技能を發揮する機會を與へ、缺乏なからしめるための保障を與へ、互に寛容し合ふところの生活態度なのである。

之等の精神を實現しなければならぬと絶叫してゐるマキニス氏の聲は、決して單なる空論にはならないであらう。それどころか、之らの理想は、吾々自身の經驗によつても判る如く、完全なるかたちに於て實行されることは甚だ少いとは言へ、それはカナダの社會を形づくつてゐるところの道義的な觀念として最も根本的なるものとして人々より承認されてゐるものである以上、同氏の叫びに對しては必ずや多くの人々が耳を傾けてゐるであらう。そして、此の國に於ける状態改善のための有らゆる努力は、多かれ少かれ、之らの主義、精神の一層完全なる實現に向つて行はれてゐるのである。

而も今日に於て最も必要なることは、之らの理想を保持することである。第一には、ファシストのイデオロギー（觀念）と外國よりの武力による攻撃に對する反撃であり、第二には國内に於ける偏狭なる不寛容にして惡々しき攻撃に對する反撃である。而して、人種的憎惡の故に國内に於ける斯る攻撃の犠牲とされてゐる吾々としては、外國よりの斯る攻撃に對する最も良心的なる戰鬪者として吾々が如何に團體的重要さを持つものであるかを、實際知らなければならぬのだ。

武器をとつて戰ふことが吾々一般に許されてゐないのは事實である。しかしながら、恐らくは、大にも拘らず、吾々は、戰爭が要求するところの闘爭を「先づ戰勝を得來す」ことに對する分擔に關しては普通のカナダ人以上に之を負はなければならないであらう。若し吾々が之を爲し、而して若し吾吾がカナダ人として、吾々自身と吾々のために戰つてゐるもののために、吾々の義務を果すならば、吾々は、何等恐れるところなくして「吾々の功罪に應じて適正に」取扱はるべきであるのだと要求する事が出來るであらう。之によつてこそ、吾々は戰後の將來に對して一層幸福なる生活を招來し得るであらうことを知るのである。

社會正義を土臺にして

解決されねばならぬ日本人問題

ビーシー州のシーシーエフ大會が、カナダに於ける「日本人問題」に關する一九四三年度大會の言明を再確認したことは、それ自身の態度をいよいよ明かにするものである。

一九四三年度のシーシーエフの言明は、問題を廣義に取扱つて、日本人問題は「カナダに於ける有らゆる人種的少數派の問題の一部をなすものであつて、アトランチック・チャーター（大西洋憲章＝チャーチル・ルーズヴェルト宣言）に於て示された社會的正義の線に沿つて解決されなければならぬものであるのだ」といふ信念を確認するものである。

而してシーシーエフは、政府機關の下に於ける日系人のカナダ内散在と再定住政策と、日系兒童にカナダの教育を與へることと、日系人を適當に再定住させることに關しては航政府が責任を持たねばならぬといふ事を是認してゐる。

此のカナダに於ける一大政策の永い將來のことまで考慮に入れた慎重的なる態度が、多くの支障があるにも拘らず、又は有らゆる意味に於て良きカナダ人たるべく努力してゐる吾々日系人に對してなされたものであるだらうことは、殆ど言ふを要しないことであるだらう。而して、ビーシー州に於ける幾政黨の代辯者たちが、東洋系少數民族取扱ひに關してファシストに似た野蠻なる叫びをあげてゐるとき、シーシーエフが夫れに眞向から反對する態度をとり、有らゆるカナダ人に對する公正にして正義的なる取扱ひを與へることに此の妥協を許さず、吾々を辯明してゐるにも拘らず、其の事がシーシーエフの政治的立場の上に大した惡影響をも與へてゐないといふことは、一段と吾々を勵ますものではある。

更にまた、自由黨の一つたる進歩保守黨の間に於ても、カナダ市民としての責任を強調する[illegible]の「ブラケン・クラブ」なるものが新に組織され、其の結果として、反動派達の古い守り本能の一つである人種的偏見に關する點が全然に變改されないまでも少くとも緩和されるらしいといふことも、吾吾にとつては一つの望みではある。

日系人出生率漸減傾向

ヴイクトリア・コロニスト紙は、「ビーシー州政廳から得た報告」として、ビーシー州に於ける日系人の出生率とカナダ人の夫れとを比較する興味ある數字を發表してゐる。

之れによると、一九四一年度に於ける日系人の出生數は五百二十一名であつて、人口一千人に對する出生率は大約二三・六である。而して同じ年に於ける他のカナダ人の出生率は一八・四であるといふ。

然るに一九四三年度に於ける此の出生に關する數字はウンと變化して、日系人出生數は三百四十二名、人口一千に對する出生率は二一・二である。太平洋沿岸より多數の日系人が他に移動したにも拘らず右の如き數字を示してゐるのである。

しかし出生率の方は右の如く下つてゐるのに、一方白人側の出生率は日本人側のそれを追越して二三・〇となつてゐる。

出生、死亡に關する正式なる數字は政府の統計局から夫れが公表されるまでは勿論判らないわけではあるけれども、右のコロニスト紙の報ずるところは、公平なる研究者がすつと以前に豫測してゐたところが漸次事實となつて現はれつゝあることを指摘するものである。

[illegible]

[illegible]のことではないが、[illegible]一般化したことは、二萬五千の日系人は遠からずして其の人口を確保し、[illegible]を完全に支配するやうになるかも知れないといふ觀測であつた。而して右の如くビーシー州に於ける日系人の出生率が低減してゐる數字を發表してゐる[illegible]コロニスト紙ただは依然として、「ビーシー州に於ける日系人の出生率は白人のそれを凌駕してゐる」といふことを大見出しにして書き立てゝゐるのである。

生物學的な條件を考へてゐた日系人移民グループが多産であるべきことは、偏見を持たないものである限り科學的にも承認されてゐた事實であるが、それはタイムのたつに從つて漸次出生數を減少して行くことを示してゐるのである。此の傾向は過去數年間に於て變遷的に運ばれてゐたことであり、遅からずして日系人の出生率も西洋人のそれと殆ど一致した數字を保つであらうことが見られるのである。

『ロッキー新報』非難さる

米國の日系徴兵忌避者出現問題に關連して

（ワイオミング州ハートマウンテン發）ハートマウンテン轉住所内の新聞と二世聯盟の機關紙たるパシフイツク・シチズン紙とは、デンヴアーで發行する日英兩語新聞ロッキー新報を猛烈に非難してゐる。卽ちハートマウンテン轉住所に於て四十一名もの二世徴兵忌避者を出して處罰されたのは右のロッキー新報社說が、二世徴集反對を主張する所内の「フエアプレーコミテー」を支持したからであると云ふのである。

（尚これより先桑港駐在のスペイン領事デテット氏が、日系市民の兵役に關して「米國の兵役に服することを欲せざる日系市民は服役の責務はないといふ態度を米國は採つてゐる」といふ意味の公文書を數ヶ所の日系人轉住所に送つたことも、右の如き徴兵忌避者を出すに至つた一因だと見られてゐるやうである。尤も右に對しては米政府轉住局長から直に之を訂正する訓電が發せられ、其後スペイン政府代表者側からも訂正の發表が行はれた）

命令反抗で嚴罰

（米國アラバマ州フォートマクレラン發）去る三月二十日「故意に上官の命令に反抗」した第三十三大隊の日系米兵二十八名中の六名は當地の軍法會議に於て五ヶ年から三十ヶ年に亙る懲役に處せられた旨軍當局から發表された（彼らは何れも一九四一年十二月七日以前に應召した者で其の多くは日本に於て教育を受けた者であると云はれる）

○

（加州ツールレーキ發）ツールレーキ隔離收容所に於ける五名の日本人は他の日本人がキャンプ内の規則を守るのを妨害して脅かしたといふかどで特別收容所に入れられてゐる。

『日本軍ご戰ひたい』

イタリーに出征中の米第五軍第百歩兵部隊付の坂本サム中尉（ハワイ出身）は「日系米兵は太平洋戰線に送られる代りにイタリーに出征してゐるのを寧ろ失望してゐる。何となれば凱旋した場合日本軍と戰はなかつたといふので人々が我我の忠誠ぶりを疑ふかも知れないからである。我々總ては未だに戰爭の終る前に太平洋戰線に出動する機會に望みをかけてゐる」と從軍記者に語つてゐるといふ。

人種的憎惡者を非難

（桑港發）米國政府のイクス内務長官は、轉住所から米國に忠誠なる日系人を外部に出所させることに反對する「人種的憎惡論者」や米國に忠誠なる者は市民たるとエリエンスたるとを問はず適正に取扱はねばならぬといふ方策に反對する西部諸州の分らず屋共を攻擊する發表を行ひ、日系米人の問題に對してモツと良き理解で寛容を示さねばならぬことを強調した。

○

（ワシントン發）米國内十ヶ所の日本人轉住所に居る農家は一萬エーカーの農業地を耕作して所内に居る九萬人に供する野菜を作つてゐるとマイヤー轉住局總裁が發表してゐる。昨年中に産出した野菜は四千百萬パウンドに上るのである。

思ひ出となれば悲しも

グレナーイ　三　笙

悼兄、森招南君の訃を知る

今日も又雨[illegible]ちらく〳〵春雪降る
[illegible]なり果て[illegible]る人の目に残る
自分も「心する涙で踏なり雨にソオ」にて歩一歩、言一言用心する世の中で濁病すら知りませんでした。
働い多く我に報して雲軽くかなげく身と知らずに春雪降りつのる

あゝ　招　南

思ひ出となれば悲し山河

○

六甲我のみの舞路なりかなし
六甲の開家屋のない山奥の一人事しも欺商品を鍛きました
あたゝまる感激の血で言静なし

深ロッキーを望む庵

山すべて岩綺影に窶え残る雪
雪解けでたちまち初夏となるカナダ

春　光

テーラレーキ　森　明　星

雨はるゝ山春光の降るばかり
草萠の陽は照りながら雪しきり
陽光の移り晴れる樹々
あやふげな足どりの兒や日はうらゝ
暮れがての陽の色寒き雪間かな
雪解の底行水音なつかしみ
ロビン鳴く山は西に暮れきらず
残照を染めて樹海に月の沈む

手　帖　よ　り

（故森招南追悼吟）
月影の弾き湖畔の森遠き
招南の演慰ひ逝きぬ夏夕べ

（三笙兄へ謝す）
別れ住む命惜し草もゆる
さゝやかに娯しき祝ふ雛なくも

（新婚の夢笑兒を祝し）
味噌汁の香もよき木の芽時の家
春の夜を夢に微笑む妻やさし

（友のみどり兒の死を悼みて）
とこしえに花に抱かれ眠れ魂
春愁や更夜のランプに眼を閉じぬ

（隆砂兄の蜜月旅に寄せて）
結婚の車窓展けゆく野はうらゝ
娯びを乗せて春野を辷る汽車

春　め　き　て

トロント　梶岡　北斗

窓の陽の暖かければミシン踏む
春耕や汽車見送りて手に唾き
春めくや外出歩きの事多く
春の夢胸に秘そめて楽しみぬ
手にとれば重たかりけり春の雪
土掘けば轉がりいづる春の虫
春めくやフラコすでに動きそむ
移動の娘春の湖見て拭き掃除

妻子と再會して

トロント　平　豊

明け暮れに心にかけし雲晴れて朝あかるき妻を見るかな
うれしくて戯るるらしわがうでにもたれて遊ぶ吾子の愛しさ

『早　春　雜　感』

アングラの友いかならむあたたけき都大路も今朝の寒さを
移り来て五月をへぬ都にも馴れて心のやゝにおちつく
都には馴れてうれしき此の頃もをり〳〵戀ふる里のこと
街路樹の梢にふれてきのふ今日風のこゝろも柔げるらし
久方に訪ひ来し友と語りつゝ夕餉にむかふ宵ぞたのしき
雨晴れの鋪道の木肌つやゝかに光るを見れば春は立ちけり
遠くより鐘の音ひゞく早春の夕べ冷やかにふりいでし雨
高楼に覆れる月の影ふみて工場へいそぐ街のしづけさ
業終へて歸る電車の窓ぬちに夕刊買る兒の聲の嗄れり
業終へてわがかへり来を門に待つ吾子の笑顔に疲れ忘るゝ
大空にそびゆるビルの[illegible]と片明りつゝ市は暮れゆく

痴人の戯言（三）

西田一作

▼……三つの國と

ボー・アランの三民翼賛會を、ラジオで聴いてゐながら、痴人の夢とみた。以下そのたはごとである。

目下、戰爭人類の國には、大別三つのイズムなるもの對立抗爭までは對戰してゐるのだと云はれる。

デモクラシーとファシズムそそして共産主義で。

そのイズムの對立闘爭が、目下多數の人命と物質とを犠牲としてゐると云はれる。しかし、戰爭と云ふものは、昔としてもありがたいものではない。

そこで、三民翼賛會の[illegible]——戰爭人類平和確立のために……。

その國、地球を三等分して貰つて、その對戰の觀戰者の公平に傚つて。

世界から[illegible]まではデモクラシーの國。

共産から先の方は共産主義の國。

その先の方がファシストの國。

——然る何月何日何時より、人類各自が國籍する主義の國に向つて出發すべし。と、云ふ風なことになつて。

ぼくはデモクラシーだから移轉しなくともよい。

余はファッショ放出帆だ。

戰爭共産主義は飛行便だ。

とにかく、左様なら。と、云ふことになつたとすると、どんなものであらう。

デモクラシーの國は、どうも潔ブロ的人間ばかりになつて、

ファッショの國は、金と機械と戰爭との山で、肝腎の人間が不足で、到着の汽船待にくるのは、どうもけんか早い奴とか、その外の戰爭方はかりで、

共産黨の國は、マルクスの育なきそうちのけの、共産の鬱眼率はガスの所の働きでない、プロ連の[illegible]斷で、足の踏場もない始末で、

——そうならへん……と云ふことになるであらうか。

時に、お前はどの國に行く？

共産黨の國？　共産も結構と思ふが、大体に於て、此の際、どつた返すであらうと云ふことが推察されるし、それに、今日、人間のうようよしてゐるのを見ると目まひがする方に化つたし、餘り規則と會議とかの多いのが性に合はんしセア共産黨は敬遠してゆく。

そして、ファシストの國も、生れつき威張つてゐるのは駄目の方だし、ステッキを呑んでるみたいで、ハイ・ヒトラアとか何とか言ふのは面倒臭い限りだし。デモクラシーの國のフリー・エンタプライズですな、あれは一寸見にはよいが、其中身と云ふのが、過去の經驗からして、どても僕らには向きさうでないシッテムを内容してゐる、やつかいなものである。困ることに、僕は差當り行く所がない。

——當の提案者であるぼくが行く所がないと云ふのは、不都合な話なので、ぼくは改考へた。

つまり、三大勢力の鼎立状態といふものは、其の勢力均衡の場合は、丁度三本のマッチを地面上に立てたやうなピラミッド的存在でゐるが、その均衡を失ふとなると夫は全部的崩壊を招來することになるので面白くない。そこで、常にこの三者の勢力を、程度に均衡させた状態に置く機關と云ふものが必要と云ふことになる。

更にまた國際公園と云ふやうな場所も是非とも必要と考へられるので、例へば、風光明媚と云はれるスヰスとか云ふやうな地域を、さう云ふ所にして貰つて、其處に前記の勢力均衡機關國際最高協議會の事務所を置き、尚その公園内に人類の、つまり各國民の全部を入れられる一大競技場を設立し、十年目毎位に各國民の闘爭心を滿足させるやうな競技會を開催する。

戰爭と云ふ武裝闘爭の段階に入らぬ程度の競技を原則としてやる。勿論、野球、拳闘、ホッキー、相撲、凡ゆるものをやる。そして第一級の人氣のある野球試合などには、何處々々地方何州を懸賞に出すと云ふ風にする。で、負けてばかりゐる國はだん〳〵國がなくなると云ふことになるわけだが。

兎に角、僕くは、其の國際公園で働くことに仕様と思ふのだ。其の目は、とにかくも新時代なのだから、在來の公園の如く、非生産的な猿など飼ふことは廢止して、牛を必要とあらば直に食へる牛や豚、羊なども野放し飼にすることにして、僕くは、目下牛飼の經驗者だから、それ等の眠縛係にならうと思ふ。勿論、牛の糞でも拾つて歩く事になるが、未來派的或は、といふ奴は、牧師みたいに牛の糞に美を發見するやうにならぬとも限らない。

ところで、お前は、凡ての主義にケチをつけて勝手な行動が出來るとしても、お前以外の無主義者共は一体どうするつもりなのだ。世の中には、無宗教者が居る如く、無主義者共も、たしか、うんと居るに違ひない。

まつたく。併し、人間一度人間と生れ、而も二十世紀の人間が、主義一つ持てない等の徒輩には、——ゴビ砂漠やサハラ沙漠を與へるによつて、そこに出立すべし。但し、右沙漠の外に出づるべからず。——と規定する。

其の掲示を見た無主義者共は、各自一夜仕込の主義者になつて、各自の方向に出かけることは必定。其他、委細を書いた日には、とても、ぼくの畢餘の生涯をかけても完成の見込がない。それに、目下忙しいのでそれ位で止めなければならぬ。

誰れか牛飼を職て、此の仕事を踏襲してやらうと云ふ人はないか。ぼくは喜んで、発明權を譲渡すであらう。

ところが、實際の話、貧乏人共が勞働者共が百姓がとか何とか云つて、つねに卑逆にしてゐる。さういふ連中の實際的な人氣と云ふものを失ふてしまうと、誰でもれが村會議員に落選するやうに、天上の太陽のやうなイズムと云へども、落選當下の癸甘に泣ふことにもなる。

現今の世界は、ざつと、實のイズムの選擧場裡にあるわけで、云つてしまへば何も、ぼく等が、心配な事など云ふ事はないのだ。然しての川にでもの沙漠なきに追やられることのないやうに、せいぜい何かの主義にかぢりついてゐることにでも努めて居る方がましであらう。

イズムとは天上の太陽の如きものだ。

太陽は、太陽について何れも知らぬものには、[illegible]。イズムと云へども、時にそのやうに公平でもあるが、やつかいな點は出した人間をも[illegible]。太陽の如く、第一のものでない。もうそのやうに創作もなく[illegible]うみ出しなり、[illegible]もそいつが[illegible]の如く[illegible]、太陽ぞ間違へたりする様な、顛倒などとなる。[illegible]……イズムの[illegible]。見て。もつと必要以上の[illegible]。[illegible]をでいひ立て、斷る。[illegible]か、太陽の存在について如何云ふものがあるか。

■「マホトベ在住二年の閑意」は本號より記事、都合で休載

讀者におねがひ

◇氏名の脇に記してある日附は新聞代の切れる日です、それより前に御送金下さる様頼みます
◇ポスタルノートで御送金下さる場合控へでない右の方のクーポンをちぎつて無記にする方があります、御注意下さい
◇マネーオーダーとポスタル、ノートは普通郵便で届きますが現金の場合には必ず「書留」にして下さい

時計修繕 並に 金具細工業

時計材料一切[illegible]御得意に[illegible]御用命に應じます

ストーンシテー　重田房造

御用命は郵便にて御申越し下されば如何なる[illegible]

WATCH REPAIRING
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
Room No. 19, [illegible]

CCF View on the Japanese Question

(In its annual convention held in Vancouver last week the British Columbia section of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation re-affirmed a declaration of policy with respect to persons of Japanese origin in Canada, which was adopted at its 1943 convention. This policy is described by Grace and Angus MacInnis in their recent pamphlet, "Oriental Canadians" in these terms).

At the annual convention of 1943, the British Columbia section of the CCF met in April to consider various problems, among them that of Orientals in British Columbia, with particular reference to those of Japanese origin. Recognizing the need for a policy to cover the immediate war situation and, at the same time, to indicate the lines along which a post-war settlement of the Oriental question must be found, it laid down the following principles:

* * *

"This Convention believes that the Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and that it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

"This solution can only come about through the elimination for all Canadians of economic insecurity which is the underlying cause of all racial antagonism.

"The present proponents of repatriation, the representatives of big business and reaction, base their proposals on a return to the old pre-war conditions of unemployment and resulting racial jealousies and hatreds. These reactionaries who shout so blatantly for repatriation were the very ones who encouraged the entry to Canada of cheap labor for purposes of labor exploitation.

"While the CCF was in favor of evacuation of the Japanese from the protected area for reasons of defense, it must be noted that such demands immediate action by the Dominion Government to avoid aggravation of social and economic problems in British Columbia during the postwar period. In this connection the following facts are noted:

"The majority of the Japanese families are now being maintained and housed in crowded and temporary quarters at public expense in a few centres in the Interior of B. C. Arrangements for limited relocation in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, have been negotiated only for the duration of the war. Opportunities for productive employment have been negligible and their financial resources are being exhausted. Partial education of Japanese children, financed by the Dominion Government, is mainly under the direction of the Japanese themselves. Substantial investments now under Government administration, are still held by the Japanese in various business enterprises in B. C.

"It may therefore be anticipated that upon cessation of hostilities pressure will be exercised by the Japanese and by the province and communities where they are now resident, for their immediate return to the Coast area. This will confront communities in this area with acute problems during the demobilization period. Japanese workers have been displaced in their former occupations, housing accommodation has been re-allocated, and educational facilities are overtaxed. It is therefore imperative that the Dominion Government should now plan to protect the Coast area against any sudden return of an impoverished Japanese community, seeking re-establishment as a racial group, at a time and under conditions provocative of disturbances.

"The proposed repatriation does not offer any practical solution of the problems likely to arise in the period immediately following the defeat of Japan. Years may elapse in the stabilization of affairs in the Orient, and before the peace conference Canada cannot act in such a matter independently but must act in conference with the United Nations, having reference to a similar situation in the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Eventually all matters affecting racial minorities must be dealt with as an international question at a world peace conference in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"As an immediate measure possible to Canada, and designed to facilitate post-war reconstruction and minimize racial friction, this Convention advocates:

"1. That Japanese be now assisted to obtain productive and permanent employment outside the protected area, and in other provinces at prevailing rates of pay to protect labor standards, and under conditions enabling them to resettle with their families. This will substantially relieve the present manpower shortage and mitigate against any future concentration on the Coast in B. C. In this connection, attention is directed to the fact that a similar policy is being carried out in the United States, to the point where loyal Japanese-Americans are being enrolled in combatant units of the American Army.

"2. That transfer of investments held by Japanese in B. C. to other sections of the Dominion be facilitated.

"3. That education of the Japanese children be conducted in strict conformity with Canadian standards and under qualified Canadian teachers.

"4. That responsibility for the satisfactory re-settlement of Japanese across Canada be fixed now with the Dominion Government."

● A Short Story from the Topaz "Trek".

THE DANCE THEY SAVED FOR JOHN

● By Jim Yamada

WITH his eraser, John Kato rubbed a dark smudge on the collar of his one new shirt. He blew the crumbs away and inspected the collar under his desk lamp.

"It's coming off, Bill," he said. His roommate, Bill Johnson, was tilted back in his chair, thoughtfully scratching his head with a sliderule while studing a Petty anatomy on the wall.

"You're taking a hell of a lot of trouble," he said, turning to John. "What happened? You find yourself a girl?"

"Nope. Just thought I'd drop down to the dance."

"I thought you said you couldn't dance."

"I don't . . . not very well. Just going down to watch, mostly, I guess. You ought to come along, Bill."

"Not with a mid-term coming up Monday. How come you guys in Commerce never seem to have any homework?"

"Maybe because we finish it instead of staring at Petty pictures all evening. What's your exam in, Anatomy?"

"Can't a guy rest his eyes? I was sitting here trying to get up enough energy to make it to Wilde's room. He's got some problem sets I want to see." Bill got up from his desk and walked toward the door. "His room's 310 isn't it?"

"I don't know," John said. "It's somewhere on the third story."

"Thanks a hell of a lot," Bill said as he went out the door.

Standing before the vertical mirror on the closet door, John adjusted his tie. The spot on the collar was barely visible; no one would notice it in the dim lights downstairs, he thought. He put on his sport coat after carefully brushing it off; then he walked to the wall mirror, a few feet to the wall, which, when pulled down, formed the bottom of his bed. He studied his reflection and wished once more that his eyes were wider and slanted less. He opened the closet door so that the mirror on it made an acute angle with the one in which he was staring. He looked at his profile and then tried a three-quarter. And he wondered again how he would look if his skin were a little lighter, and his chin stuck out a little less. He combed his hair. Most of it stayed in place but on the sides it stood stiffly out from his head in spite of the pomade. Then he critically watched himself as he tested a couple of smiles—one, magnetic, warm, exuding personal charm; the other, cold, disdainful, heavy with the mystery of the Far East.

Satisfied with himself, he turned off the light and stepped into the hall. Music was coming up from the staircase at the far end. As he walked down the hall, John thought of how swell it was to be living in a student cooperative. He had made lot of new friends—guys, like Jorgensen, Johnson, Kennedy, Weinberg, [illegible], Pareto, and a dozen others. He would enjoy his sophomore year a lot more than his first one at the University. As a freshman he had lived in a tiny attic room on the north side of the campus; in the winter the roof had leaked. No more of that for him, by god. No more slushing through the rain looking for a better room and getting the same answer from most of the landladies: "Sorry, Don't take in Japs." All that was over now. The sooner he forgot it the better.

JOHN heard a clarinet taking up the solo in the music from downstairs. He walked faster. At the stairs, he almost ran into Bill Johnson coming down from the third floor.

"Judas! You look good, John," Bill said.

"To hell with you." John felt warm and excited. Bill was a swell guy.

John stood near the recording system and watched the dancers. It looked simple enough—very much like the step he had learned at dancing class in his high school gym. One and two and slide. Easy.

Jorgensen, who lived across the hall from him, drifted by and winked at him. John gave him a flip of the hand which he tried to make as careless and worldly as possible. God, but his girl was nicely-built; straight, beautiful legs, and breasts just made for a sweater.

He watched Jorgensen and his partner disappear into the crowd of dancers. The women all looked good to him, and he thought how nice it would be to dance with them, to hold them close and have them smile at him. He wanted to go out on the floor and ask a girl, "May I?" And maybe she would smile and nod, and then she would laugh a bit—beautifully—when he told her, "It's been a long time since I danced last. I don't know these steps too well." Then he would dance—one and two and slide, one and two and slide.

He moved closer to the recording apparatus. He stuck his hands in his coat pockets and hummed the melody coming out of the amplifier. He wished he had the guts to ask. But he knew already how he'd feel if she said no, or if she made some excuse about not wanting to dance just then. It would be like starting from scratch again—like going back to last winter when he was hiking around in the cold, looking for a better room.

John watched the technician change records. "Quite a crowd tonight," he said.

"Yeah." The technician was drawing the next disc from the envelope.

"Need any help? I could file some of the records you've already used back in the box."

"Naw. We'll use most of them again tonight."

"Oh. Thought I could help." He stood there waiting for Flamingo to finish. "All these girls go to the University?"

"Yeah . . . I guess so."

"They're kind of pretty."

The technician didn't seem to hear him. He bent over the amplifier, making adjustments. John moved away from the recording set to a darker part of the room. From his new position he could see both the entrance to the dining hall and the dancers. And he felt less conspicuous.

He recognized many of the fellows. They had often dropped into his room for poker games and bull sessions. So long as it was drawing one to the ace-king-ten or discussing the pennant chances of the Dodgers, he was on equal terms with them. But when they began comparing notes on the campus cows and talking about their dates, he had felt vaguely uneasy, as if he were a stranger eavesdropping. Often he had thought about Joan.

Joan was nuts about him. She was beautiful, sometimes resembling the brunette in the center of the Coco-Cola ads, and sometimes the blonde to her right; at other times she was a ringer for the girl who switched to Ipana. But lately, more and more, Joan looked like Jinx Falkenburg, though, of course, not quite so tall.

She had come into his life one spring afternoon when he was in high school. She drove up in a yellow Packard convertible during lunch time while he was feeling lonely about a dinner dance to which he wasn't invited. She waved at him, and he got up and walked slowly across the lawn and stepped into the car. As the car pulled away from the curb, he looked back, and he had seen his friends sitting in front of the lunch bungalow, watching him with their mouths open, each with a sandwich in his hand.

During the bull sessions in the last weeks, when the conversation turned to women, John had remembered her again. He would answer the knock on the door, and she would be there. "Joan!" he would have a chance to say, before she threw her arms around him and kissed him in front of all the guys. And then he would give them all a K. D., and explain: "Joan is passing through on her way to Vassar. She got in this morning on the Clipper from Hawaii."

"Man, oh man, John, where'd you meet a swell-looking job like that?" the boys would ask after she had gone.

John would be matter-of-fact: "Knew her in Hawaii. I met her while life-guarding in Waikiki."

"You've been holding out on us. Hell, we didn't think you'd know a girl like that."

John watched his friends dance. He felt apart from them. It was not like this when he was playing poker or exchanging lecture notes or studying with them. He leaned against the wall and looked toward the entrance of the dining hall.

Joan came in, wearing a white and red combination that made the dresses of the other girls look like something picked up at a sorority raffle. She saw him right away. "John! I've been looking all over for you."

"It's swell to see you again," he said. "You're really beautiful tonight."

They danced. He tried a few intricate and difficult steps, and she followed him, gracefully, lightly. John noticed that the crowd had stopped dancing and were watching them. His friends looked on enviously; they would cut in soon, the wolves.

He felt a tap on his shoulder. "Busy, John?"

John turned and saw Finston, the house manager, beside him. "No. Not very, I guess," he said. "Just watching . . . and thinking."

"Want to serve punch in the kitchen? We'll give you work-shift credit."

"Sure . . . sure, I'll be glad to."

THEY were still dancing when he went upstairs. He heard the music fading as he walked down the hall. There wasn't any more punch. He had scooped it out of a ten-gallon crock with a dipper and poured it into dixie cups. And, standing there in a white apron which nearly touched the floor, he had handed the drinks to the couples when they came in, flushed and excited, from the dance floor.

John opened the door to his room and switched on the light.

"Hey, shut it off!"

"Oh, Resting your eyes again, Bill?" John turned off the light. "Anything cooking?"

"Naw, she just went into the other room."

"Pretty good show last night." He could see Bill's head silhouetted in the window.

"It wasn't bad. She pulled down the shades before it really got good though. It isn't 10:30 yet."

"Got her act kind of timed, haven't we?"

"Yeah. Dance any good?"

"Lousy." John took off his coat in the dark. "Nothing but bags down there. Never saw such a bunch of piano-legged bags."

He pulled a chair to the window. "Move over, Bill."

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KASLO, B. C.

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"[illegible] VICTORY FIRST" IS CRY:

Kootenays Set For Sixth Loan

KASLO, B. C.—Plans and arrangements for the forthcoming Sixth Victory Loan drive in the Kaslo District were made at a meeting of the Kaslo Executive Committee of the National War Finance Committee which was held here last week. Members of the committee were R. Hewat, chairman, City Clerk Gardner, secretary, Herbert Exter, A. L. MacPhee and C. R. Fahrni.

Mr. MacPhee who has never failed to exceed his quota in the seven victory loan drives in which he has participated as salesman, will again act in that capacity.

Arrangements have been completed for the Western Air Command "Joe Boys" concert and dance which is to be held in the Armory on April 27.

Aid Vernon Red Cross Drive

VERNON, B. C. — The Japanese residents of the Vernon district helped to boost the fifth annual campaign of the Canadian Red Cross Society in a drive for funds to the record subscription of $21,887.30 recently.

In the house to house canvass, the Japanese residents of Vernon proper contributed the total sum of $445. Japanese of Oyama, Okanagan Centre, Coldstream and other rural districts also were generous contributors.

Edmonton Labor Is Hostile

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Edmonton Trades and Labor Council last night unanimously approved a resolution protesting to city council that "no Japanese be allowed in the Edmonton district to work in the packing plants." A copy will be sent to Director of National Selective Service Arthur MacNamara.

Youth Jailed on NSS Charge

HAMILTON, Ont.—A 17-year old evacuee youth last week was sentenced to three months in jail following conviction of a breach of National Selective Service regulations.

Thomas Turley, N. S. S. enforcement officer, testified the youth employed at the sanatorium here, was causing a disturbance among other evacuee employees with whom he worked and was not doing his work. He was taken out for a time and sent back under a direction which made him liable for prosecution if terms of the contract were not carried out.

A member of the sanatorium staff said the youth refused to do assigned duties.

• • •

TORONTO, Ont. — A 22 year-old former coast man was acquitted in County Criminal Court here recently on charges of breaking, entering and receiving stolen goods. Although finding him not guilty, the judge warned the young man "to change his associates or he would be in trouble again."

Y Confab Adopts Housework Code

By Alice Nakauchi

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—A resolution favoring the establishment of codes for household workers was adopted here by the 1944 prairie regional conference of the Young Women's Christian Association April 1 and 2. The conference heard of attempts by the Manitoba Nisolettes to formulate such codes and the resolution urged that such standards be adopted in all centres.

Some 150 delegates from Manitoba and Saskatchewan centres assembled for discussion on the general theme: "If Peace Comes This Year—What of our Jobs, our Homes and the YWCA in the Community."

Two discussion periods were carried on by four commissions, the recommendations of each being voiced at the "Presentation of Findings."

In regard to jobs, recommendations several rehabilitation, re-training, vocational guidance, and household appliances. For homes we recommended personal counselling for returned men and mothers' allowances, etc. We recommended greater emphasis on joint community projects such as recreational centres, with courses in handicraft, art, dramatics, music appreciation, hostess and leadership training and discussions. To make rural life as attractive as city life we urged electricity, communication, transportation, recreational facilities and travelling libraries. We also thought people should learn to vote by studying the policies and past achievements of the political parties and current legislation.

Delegates agreed that this year's conference was a great success thanks to Moose Jaw's warm hospitality. We hope the 1945 conference at Saskatoon will be equally successful, and it is also my hope that more Nisei will participate in this and similar events across Canada.

The conference had its lighter moments, including a sight-seeing tour of Moose Jaw, the third largest city in Saskatchewan. Interesting to New Canadian readers is the fact that there are four Japanese families, well-known and respected in the community. One popular figure in hockey and golfing circles was Jim Ubukata, of English and Japanese parentage, now with the RCAF overseas.

Mrs. J. P. Lasby, Moose Jaw board president, officially opened the conference and Miss Ruth McWilliams, of Moose Jaw, was chairman.

In her conference address, the National Executive Program Secretary, Miss Jean Hall, of Toronto, brought greetings from regional conferences in eastern Canada, the National office in Toronto, the World's YWCA at Washington, and the American National office.

URGE ALL [illegible] TO ATTEND WINNIPEG RALLY ON MAY 7

WINNIPEG, Man.—A rally of Winnipeg Nisei scheduled for April 30 for a discussion on organizational problems has been postponed until Sunday, May 7, the Manisei's Club, sponsoring organization announced.

The rally will be held at Manor Hall, at the corner of Higgins and Main, and every Nisei, especially those living in rural districts, is urged to attend to join in the discussion. It is not necessary to be a member of the club to participate, H. B. Sasaki, secretary said.

A Spring Frolic dance is being held in conjunction with the rally on May 6, to enable the Manitobans to get together for a social period. Tickets can be obtained from city members; and visitors are urged to make overnight reservations on coming to Winnipeg.

Regina Young People Meet

REGINA, Sask.—On April 2, the young people of Regina met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Kitagawa. Various subjects were discussed at this meeting, which was climaxed by a very interesting talk on the island of Java. Arthur A. Kato, who gave the talk, had spent three years there.

The Regina Nisei wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Kitagawa for their grand co-operation in making this a successful meeting.

Personal Notes

NAKATSU - SOGAWA

The chimes of wedding bells filled the Minto air recently, when Miss Miyoko Sogawa of Minto, B.C. was joined in matrimony with Mr. Teruo Nakatsu, second son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Nakatsu, of Greenwood. The baishakunins for the happy event were Mr. and Mrs. E. Morii and Mr. and Mrs. U. Sakamoto.

The groom, a former Stevestonite, is a well known as a singer of Japanese ballads.

ICHINO - SUGIMOTO

Former Stevestonites and South Albertans will note with interest the wedding which took place at Picture Butte of Shizue, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Sugimoto of Raymond to Mr. Momotaro Ichino, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Ichino of Picture Butte, formerly of Steveston. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Y. Kawamura at the Picture Butte Buddhist Temple on March 22. Go-betweens for the happy couple were Rev. and Mrs. Y. Kawamura and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hironaka.

Entering the church to the accompaniment of the traditional wedding march played by Mrs. Kawamura, the bride wore a triple, floor length white sheer gown and carried a bouquet of deep red roses with sprigs of heather and ribboned in a dusty pink tulle. She was attended by two bridesmaid, Miss Sugimoto and Miss Ichino who were gowned in identical, pale rose sheer with corsages of white gardenias. The bride was given in marriage by her father.

The couple honeymooned in Edmonton and returned to Picture Butte where they will make their home.

ENGAGEMENT

The betrothal of Hisako Nagata of Turin, Alta. to Mr. Toshio Sameshima, was announced on April 13 at the home of Mr. Nagata.

DONATION

The generous donation from Mr. Mitsuo Yokome, Camp 1, Hope-Princeton Highway Project, in commemoration of his recent marriage, is gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian.

OBITUARY

UTARO YAMAMOTO

The death is reported of Utaro Yamamoto, 78, who passed away at the Slocan Community Hospital in New Denver. The funeral services for the former Haney farmer were held on April 17 at Rosebery.

EICHI YAMADA

A memorial service was held at Sandon for Eichi Yamada who had passed away at the [illegible] Hospital last month. The [illegible] had been sent to the father and [illegible] of the deceased who are now [illegible] at Sandon.

KASLO PTA REVIEWS TERM

Manual Arts Classes Possible

KASLO, B. C.—The main subjects of discussion at the special general meeting and round table conference of the Parent-Teachers Association held at the Kaslo Hotel last Friday were the various extra-curricular activities and the school work of the pupils of the Kootenay Lake School.

The following is a brief summary of the report submitted by Miss Molly Fujita, principal of the school.

185 pupils under the supervision of eight teachers (not including the principal and a voluntary manual training instructor) comprise the Kootenay Lake School. Manual training—which the B. C. Security Commission does not support at present—is taught on a voluntary basis by Mr. Junji Ikeno, member of The New Canadian staff. Home economic classes are being held regularly and is financed with funds from the Students' Council treasury.

It has been reported that experimental manual training classes are being held at Tashme, the only interior housing centre which has an instructor appointed on this subject by the B. C. Security Commission. If the experiment proves beneficial to the students of that centre, the Commission has agreed to maintain classes of this type in all the interior towns.

Extra-curricular activities in the forms of clubs and sponsored by the teachers are held in addition to regular school studies. Potential actors, actresses and elocutionists are in the Dramatic Club under the direction of Miss Ayako Atagi; Miss Amy Yamazaki heads the Glee Club; the French Club for those planning on studying that language is taught by Miss Kazuko Shinobu; the Poster Club is under the supervision of Miss Sae Matsugu and the First Aid is instructed by Miss Yasuko Yamazaki, Ph. N. The First Aid Club members will be writing examinations soon for their St. John's First Aid Certificates.

Miss Fujita tendered her formal resignation from her post and introduced as her successor Miss Amy Yamazaki. (Miss Yamazaki has taken over the duties as the head of the school since April 17).

In closing, Miss Fujita expressed her gratitude for the kind assistance and co-operation shown her during the time she was principal of the school.

A meeting of the Parent-Teachers Associations from all the interior town will be held at Rosebery on May 6 it was announced.

The amalgamation of the parents of high school students with the Kootenay Lake School P. T. A. was approved at this meeting.

Sacred Heart School Has Busy Program

GREENWOOD, B. C. — Running a three night showing, April 10, 11, 12, the Easter concert presented by the Sacred Heart School which was held at the local theatre, drew well-deserved applause at both performances from a full house.

Featuring the evenings' entertainment were two plays; "Marie's Choice" a one-act play in which Thereza Okawa, Kazuko Yaguchi and Florence Takeuchi were the principles and "Uncle Podger Hangs a Picture" a hilarious comedy in which women were skilfully portrayed by boys. The actors in this skit were George Kukumura, Hiroshi Nose, and Noboru Yamamoto.

Out of the 88 contestants who entered their birdhouses in the Birdhouse Contest sponsored by the Sacred Heart School last Wednesday, little Takaka Matsubara, a Grade I pupil, walked away with the first prize of $5. Second prize was awarded to Teresa Morita and the third prize to Ikuo Nakai. All the bird houses displayed showed skill and craftsmanship.

Seven students of the Sacred Heart School received their 60 words a minute Pitman Shorthand Certificates and three received their 80 word a minute certificates.

• • •

In the Masonic Hall which was dimly illumined by only chinese lanterns, the Greenwood High held another successful dance on April 8. The students jived to the recordings of the popular bands supplied by Bob Suzuki.

The proceeds of the dance went to the Students' Association Fund.

wacky topics from the 'Goodbye Weakly'

(Sporting a brightly illustrated cover, a comic strip, and many a zany column, the April Fool's Day issue of the Topaz Times, the section edited by the "Topaz Tripe, published weakly by Rejected Retorts Division, Mental Loonies Allocation Project", printed a wacky feature sheet, a few of the items which appear in these columns)

POTATO DELICACIES

Breakfast this morning consisted of potato juice, potato pancakes with hot potato sauce, and potato soup with potato milk for those who don't like it black. As a side dish, a few mess halls served potato Krispies too. Everybody marvelled that the lowly potato could be fixed in so many different ways and still taste like potato just the same.

MASTERPIECES

Now hanging in the Topaz Art and Herpetological Museum at Bks 21 and 23 hand-painted paintings all hand-painted by [illegible], the [illegible] artiste.

They are all portraits of [illegible] familiar to every Topaz [illegible]. The [illegible] "[illegible] the [illegible]" [illegible]. It was [illegible] that [illegible]. "The [illegible] at Dinner" is also a retching little number and has aroused considerable comment. The others must be seen to be believed . . . .

TAMA HAWKINS DAY

(Tama Hawkins Day, the field day for girls in pursuit of anything with pants on—with the following rules: no holds barred, no place exempt from prying female eyes—got underway at the shot of a gun at 7:11 a.m. The girls immediately employed commando tactics, infiltrating into the enemy's lairs.)

The men resorted to camouflage. There were seen an unusual number of flat chested women with hairy legs who ran around unsteadily on spikes. But they were quickly uncovered by sharp female eyes.

By nightfall, the chase had subsided considerably. The leering moon winked down on Sura May Tori vigorously rubbing lips with Lover [illegible]. Everybody who was not disappointed was happy.

Tama Hawkins day, as everyone knows, is held on March 31. It commemorates the time when Tama Hawkins first grabbed a [illegible] and went [illegible] after the [illegible] of [illegible] some [illegible] years ago.

CLEARANCE SALE

The following is a revised list of the remaining Japanese Drugs we have on hand. Quantities are limited, so order early to avoid being disappointed. Please state your order clearly.

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Roku-Shin Gwan	.90	.65
Beltsugan	1.00	.69
Beltsugan	.50	.39
Neos "A" Capsules	4.30	2.95
Neos "A" Capsules	1.85	1.39
Ana-No-Toma	.50	.39
Edozakura	2 for .05	3 for .05
Hoshi Thiol	.50	.39
Inochi No Haha	1.00	.69
The Seicho	.50	.39
Ushijimake	.50	.39
Gorgeon	.50	.39
Takadiastase	1.00	.69
Konjisui	.25	.15
Hiya Kiogwan	.50	.39
Seragan Senegae	1.00	.69
Wada Calcium Tablets	3.00	1.95
Ezen-Nanko	.40	.29
Papillogan	3.60	2.59
Haliva Tablets	1.75	.98
Katol Coil Insecticide	.25	.15

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Marvelous Vanishing Cream	.60	.45
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